

# The State Journal

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.

By mail, three months, \$2.00  
By mail, one year, \$6.00  
Weekly edition, per year, \$5.00

## APRIL—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2	3	4	5

## BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

The Topeka Daily State Journal now has a circulation of

10,678.

which is greater than that of any daily or Sunday paper in Kansas. CIRCULATION STATEMENT FOR MARCH, 1896.

The issues of the Topeka Daily State Journal from the first day of March, 1896, to the last day of March, 1896, inclusive, have been as follows:

Sunday, March 1	10,600
Monday, March 2	10,525
Tuesday, March 3	10,525
Wednesday, March 4	10,525
Thursday, March 5	10,525
Friday, March 6	10,525
Saturday, March 7	10,525
Sunday, March 8	10,525
Monday, March 9	10,525
Tuesday, March 10	10,525
Wednesday, March 11	10,525
Thursday, March 12	10,525
Friday, March 13	10,525
Saturday, March 14	10,525
Sunday, March 15	10,525
Monday, March 16	10,525
Tuesday, March 17	10,525
Wednesday, March 18	10,525
Thursday, March 19	10,525
Friday, March 20	10,525
Saturday, March 21	10,525
Sunday, March 22	10,525
Monday, March 23	10,525
Tuesday, March 24	10,525
Wednesday, March 25	10,525
Thursday, March 26	10,525
Friday, March 27	10,525
Saturday, March 28	10,525
Sunday, March 29	10,525
Monday, March 30	10,525
Tuesday, March 31	10,525

Total, 327,850  
\* Sunday, no issue.

The total number of copies printed in the month named above, 277,650, divided by 26, the number of issues, shows the average to be 10,678. This is a correct report of the issues of the Topeka Daily State Journal for the month of March, 1896, as stated.

Frank P. MacLennan

Editor and Proprietor.

Topeka, Kan., March 31, 1896.

CIRCULATION GROWTH:

In the year 1895 the circulation was 800  
January 1, 1891, were printed, 3,125  
Daily average for year 1891, 4,300  
Daily average for year 1892, 5,100  
Daily average for year 1893, 5,211  
Daily average for year 1894, 5,415  
Daily average for year 1895, 5,217  
Daily average for March, 1896, 10,678

## Weather Indications.

Chicago, April 10.—For Kansas: Showers; cooler tonight and Saturday; south shifting to northwest winds.

The new south is rapidly catching up with the march of civilization. The cotton mill operatives are beginning to strike.

The Louisville Herald advertises for legislative candidates who will work and vote for the election of John J. Ingalls to the United States senate.

Public exhibitions of blooded animals or of fowls have never failed to attract a large number of visitors in Topeka. The Kannel club show is no exception to the rule.

The favorite son scheme seems to be a failure in Kentucky. There is no depending on Kentucky for anything any more. The whole state is becoming as changeable and unreliable as its favorite son, Carlin.

Olio has caught an idea from South Carolina and has passed an anti-lynching law similar to that of the Palmetto state, which permits the heirs of the lynched to sue the county in which the lynching occurs, for \$5,000.

Statistics of British commerce for the year 1895 show a large balance of trade against the United Kingdom. There is also a balance of trade against this country. If adverse trade balances are so ruinous to countries as they are generally alleged to be they must be profitable to somebody, since what is the loss of one is always the gain of another. The public would be pleased to have some of the wise ones who prate of the evil effects of adverse trade balances inform them who is getting the benefit of ours and England's losses and how they manage it.

Dispatches were recently sent out from Hill City relating to the fight over the postoffice there, which it is said are erroneous. At any rate, The Journal has received the following letter from Hill City:

"It is the desire of the entire business fraternity of this city that you publish our denial of above article as follows:

"First—It is not true that at any time during our difficulty over the postoffice a riot was threatened or seemed imminent.

"Second—That the people did not organize in the night and forcibly carry the records from Millbrook and compel the county officers to accompany them. The records were moved in the daytime after an election had been duly called and voted upon.

"Third—It is not true that the principal street of the town has been the dead line between the two rival factions. The Pomeroy portion of the town is located on Pomeroy avenue, nearly a quarter of a mile from the main street.

"Fourth—It is not true that any of the Pomeroy faction appeared at the postoffice and moved it across the street. A few men came about 10 o'clock p. m., with a dray and hauled it over to Pomeroy avenue.

"Fifth—It is not true that a posse organized to move it back and it is not true that the outcome is in the least threatening. It is true that an indignation meeting was held and resolutions passed condemning the actions of Pomeroy and his agents in making war upon the main part of town and robbing them of public conveniences. Very respectfully,

INLOW & EMMONS.  
Publishers People's Revue.  
Hill City, Kansas.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune makes known the fact that the treasury officials, in an effort to still further restrict the use of coined silver or the demand for it, have adopted the policy of making the new silver certificates of small denominations. In this way the requirements of business for "change" is supplied without the necessity of drawing silver dollars from the treasury. The demand for coined dollars in exchange for Sherman notes has caused the starting of the mint and the turning out of 3,000,000 white dollars in the past two months for the purpose of keeping up a supply to meet such demands. It is thought that the small denomination certificate will obviate the necessity of a continuation of this, to Mr. Carlisle, very undesirable proceeding. No stone is being left unturned to keep silver down.

The city board of education cannot refund the \$34,000 of bonds that fall due this summer according to the wishes of Mr. Edward Wilder of the Third ward. Mr. Wilder thinks that the bonds should be made payable in gold to establish a reputation for "sound money." The legislature of 1893 passed a law to prevent just such a proceeding as that. The attention of Mr. Wilder is respectfully called to chapter 29, page 174 of the session laws of 1893 which says that "all obligations shall be payable in either the standard silver or gold coins authorized by the congress of the United States, all stipulations to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Governor, Major Morrill is a dead duck. If not in the convention, then he will be slain at the polls. But then, who will tell the cat if the Pope should put up Lewelling again, or any of that tried and found-worthily-waiting kind of Populists? It looks like some of us Republicans would find difficulty in determining our political latitude and longitude if the politicians should give us Morrill on the one hand and Lewelling on the other. Lord help us, there will be no escape except to go straight up.—Bilderberg Times.

The best way out of the dilemma is not to permit the politicians to make the nominations.

The Logan Republican says that A. H. Ellis is being boomed for congress in the Sixth district by the state house crowd and some newspapers in eastern Kansas and western Missouri. Furthermore the Republican doesn't like it and intimates that should they succeed in securing his nomination the result will be much the same as that which followed Webb McNeill's nomination in 1890.

Here's a conundrum: If both the Democratic and Populist national conventions should declare for free and unlimited coinage 16 to 1, which party will the State Journal join?—Holton Recorder.

The State Journal doesn't "join" parties. It advocates principles which it deems for the best interests of the people and prints all the news. If any parties or candidates are going our way, all right; if not, that's their affair.

In Kalamazoo at the election last Tuesday the free silver men ran a ticket in opposition to the Republicans and elected nine out of twenty supervisors.

It looks like the free silver men are in opposition to it. The Republican ticket and the free silver ticket should be the same.

Commenting on the statement that a recently released convict was given credit on his time for 30 Sundays which he had worked the Concordia Empire says:

It would seem from this record that the governor puts a premium on Sunday work, instead of discouraging Sabbath breaking. What's the matter with Governor Morrill, anyhow? Is he given over entirely to a reprobate mind since the mania for a renomination seized him?

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.  
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See.

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## SAVING OF THE PLAINS.

Two Hundred Thousand People Will Never Again

Emigrate From the Prairies of Western Kansas.

But There Will Be a Population of Millions There, If We But Follow the Lines Laid Down by the Late Robert Hay Just Before He Died.

Under the caption, "Redemption of the Plains," Harper's Weekly publishes a lengthy and exhaustive article from the pen of the late Robert Hay of Junction City, Kansas, on the possibility and practicability of the reclamation of arid and semi-arid portions of that extensive region commonly known as the plains.

A map accompanies the article showing the annual rainfall between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. The problem of how to render this section not only profitable, but permanently habitable by irrigation is the one of the most important of the day. A supply of water for extensive operations being insufficient.

The writer starts out by telling us that the United States, amounting to nearly one-fifth of the whole area is very imperfectly watered in other words, the great majority of the country is a vast waste of water for extensive operations being insufficient.

"It forms the greater part of the slope of the western part of the Mississippi valley and the high parts of the great arctic slopes. A large proportion of this great area is deficient in rainfall and so the whole has been condemned as a vast waste of water for extensive operations being insufficient. In large areas, from 11 to 14 inches, while further east there are limited areas where in 1892-3 there were 10 inches in 12 months, and in 1893 from four to seven inches in nine months. That there are such great deficiencies sometimes and yet that there are such great deficiencies in the west, and in some parts west of the 100th meridian exceeds 20 inches, indicates that some years there is a much greater amount. Thus 24 years' average at Dodge City, Kan., was a fraction over 20 inches, but the range in those years was from over 35 to below 10 inches.

"The terms semi-arid may be properly allowed, then, to describe this region, and as this deficient years are more numerous than those of excessive rainfall, as a matter of time it may be conceded that the region is more than half arid. But this is more than ought to be said of the whole region. It will be mainly true west of the 100th meridian, but east of the 90th neither as a matter of time nor of area is it correct to say that it is semi-arid.

"Crops of some kind can there be had three years in five with ordinary farming. The agricultural experiment stations are showing that some crops are better than maize and wheat, and when the lesson has been well learned the strip between 97 and 100 will cease to be considered as part of the arid region in any sense. In this paper general expressions will not include anything east of the 90th meridian, though to some areas always, and to other areas sometimes, the points made may be applicable.

"The region under discussion in its widest dimensions is, as already mentioned, nearly one-fifth of the area of the United States. With our constantly increasing population it cannot be seriously contemplated that this vast area shall be used only for a precarious pastoral industry, which will be as disastrously affected by the irregular rainfall as such agriculture. In 1890, and again in 1894, cattle were driven over one hundred miles to obtain the grass due to local showers. The semi-arid region is a fighting ground. The white race is here having a contest with the forces of nature. The years of abundant rainfall have shown that the soil, in color and texture unlike the soils of other regions, is of unlimited fertility, yielding as much as fifty-five bushels of wheat to the acre on the 101st meridian, and other crops in proportion.

"The length of season and the altitude of various parts. To the writer the issue of this contest is in no way doubtful. The white man will win! The road may be devious and strewn with the fallen, but a knowledge of the conditions of the struggle and perseverance in its application will make the victory sure, and that at no distant date."

Mr. Hay says that it will be useless to discuss the irrigation of the Great Plains by means of ditches. They have never been irrigated that way because the volume of water in the rivers is not great enough.

"The upland plains and the smooth river bottoms what water is used for irrigation will mostly come from underground. What has been called the mighty underflow of the plains will have to be tapped and raised to the surface by mechanical appliances. In the valleys of the mountain rivers and also in those of the plains rivers the underflow is a great fact. All these valleys, through several degrees of longitude, have more or less sandy bottom lands, composed of sandy alluvia, capable of holding a large quantity of water underlaid by beds of gravel holding much more. The water is from 15 to 25 feet from the surface, and extends downward as much more. In some cases to a depth of 50 or 100 feet.

"There is also in many of these valleys a second bottom 20 to 40 feet higher than the water bearing one. It tends under this, giving abundant supply to pump at a depth of 50 to 70 feet. The water here is raised by means of all the bottom lands of these valleys. The Arkansas valley, three to five miles wide, from Hutchinson to La Junta, is a fine example of this. The valley of the Smoky Hill and the two Republicans each for over 100 miles, and that of the South Platte from Sterling to its confluence with the northern stream, may be strips of greenery by means of using the underflow. Many smaller valleys may add to this effect.

"This is not a theory based on imperfect observations. Its value lies in what has been already demonstrated. Near Garden City, in the northern part of the Smoky Hill, in Wallace county, Kansas, half a dozen small areas are being irrigated in the same way, and Colorado and Nebraska, the South Platte has illustrated its possibilities by productive orchards and alfalfa fields thus irrigated. In the valleys of the mountain rivers this is not the case. The water has another source.

"West of the 100th meridian, particularly in the mid-plains region—eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, with northern Texas—the plains proper the rolling uplands, vastly exceed in area the valley lands and become a much more important question whether any large part of these areas can be made productive by irrigation. In a large part of the uplands, probably 90 per cent of the whole, there is a great sheet of underground water, or rather series of sheets, that in places approach in thickness and volume the underflow of the great river valleys.

"Without going further into details it may be affirmed that the water of the uplands, with the underflow beneath their beds and under the adjacent bottom lands, is sufficient to water the entire area of the plains an area probably larger in proportion than is accomplished in the irrigated districts of California or Utah. These great valleys may become permanent gardens in the desert. This is also true of the smaller valleys to a great extent.

"The Running Water, the Chugwater, the Lodgepole, the Frenchman, the Republican, the Prairie Dog, the Smoky Hill, the Canadian, the Medicine, the Canadian, and the Red river will all have long lines of permanent fertility and the actual application of water will be much of this will be done by lifting water with ordinary pumps, centrifugal pumps and water elevators. It is shown that it can be done. There are examples in nearly all these valleys. It is a marked feature of the Arkansas valley in western Kansas.

"The sun, the total of these areas, though perhaps amounting to 25 per cent (a very large proportion) of the bottom lands and second bottoms, restricted to a few feet of water, will be after all, inconsiderable as compared with the whole plains region. The high prairie of the intertribal spaces, the 100th meridian, the 100th meridian, can be supplied with water only from wells from 80 to 300 feet deep. Fortunately the districts where they are over 90 feet are not extensive. There are areas where for acres of miles the wells are less than 100 feet deep. There are others where the depth is between 100 and 200 feet. A man of repute confidently states that mechanical difficulties in the way of lifting the water sufficient for five or ten acres of crops are all overcome, and that at a cost that will leave a margin of profit for the careful cultivator. There are isolated experiments showing this in many parts of the plains region, but in the spaces included between the forks of the Republican and its tributaries the work done is a demonstration.

"In Sherman county, Kansas, and the neighboring part of Colorado, there are upwards of a hundred acres of irrigation, from a few rods square to several acres. A few of these are over the water is lifted by wind pumps into reservoirs from 15 to 20 feet in diameter to 150 feet square. The reservoir on the top of the ground has its contents run rapidly over one or two acres, is settled, and next time it is emptied on other land. Where the pump is large, and the wind engine has been made purposely for irrigation, the result is also large, and peculiarly successful.

"Where the pump and wind mill are what were put in merely for domestic purposes, and only a garden-patch has been irrigated, the result is also highly satisfactory. In the dry season of 1894 such small irrigated gardens were the sustenance of the family. Such examples are not a few. In the number of reservoirs put in and strong wind mills built. The state of Kansas, by an irrigation commission appointed last year, is putting in a number of experiment stations, using different kinds of pumps, different motive powers—gasoline, steam and wind—in different situations, with wells of different depths, to carry further the demonstration already made that a number of acres of an upland farm can be made productive from the water that is beneath.

"These two questions involved in the irrigation of the plains uplands are now practically answered in the affirmative. Can water be lifted 300 feet at so low a cost that it will pay to irrigate with it from that depth? And can it be lifted enough below the surface to irrigate any proper proportion of the large area of the semi-arid uplands? Saying yes to both these queries, it may also be said that where water is even at greater depths it may be raised with comparatively small expense to irrigate such land as in dry years will be a material addition to the means of subsistence of the farmer's family.

"The writer has no doubt of these being enough water for the territory formerly previously mentioned to irrigate 5 per cent of the land of large parts of the western plains. The mechanical devices for raising the water are becoming better and cheaper every year. There will be no more such activity among the manufacturers of water-lifting appliances as is the case at the present time. The volume of water and the means to lift it being assured, the redemption of the plains from the stigma of aridity is also certain.

"In saying this it must not be understood that irrigation of the uplands means the irrigation of large bodies of land in arid areas. It is absolutely true that under present conditions a family can obtain a good living from 25 acres of irrigated land, and if a family can itself supply the labor for the irrigation of ten acres, or even hire some help, competence and comparative wealth will be gained in a comparatively short period. The owner of 160 acres for pasture, for timber, for some grain, will give additional value to the soil by the irrigation. It will always have the means and leisure to give attention to mental improvement and be certain of increase of home comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

"The position and volume of the subterranean water in the territory of numerous pumping plants scattered over the plains—not large ones with expensive machinery. Wind is the cheapest motive power. It is in the valleys of the mountain rivers and on the plains. These facts all suggest that small holdings, say the standard 160 acres, can be maximum worked by the owner and his family, are those that will most economically operate in the redemption of the plains.

"There is, however, much land on the plains owned by great corporations—railways, mortgage-loan companies, towns and companies, and by individuals

who have bought the land for speculative purposes. It is notorious that most of these would be very glad of an opportunity to unload. The general desire to redeem the plains, and the recent investigations and experiments which have demonstrated the possibility of the redemption, give these corporations and individuals the opportunity they desire. They have, however, a duty in the matter. It is their business on their own lands to complete the demonstration. Let them show water used for irrigation on one quarter section and purchasers will not only offer for that land, but the neighboring lands similarly circumstances. Thus, from nuclei thus established, irrigation areas will slowly extend over all the plains. It is only fair to say that some corporations with enlightened self-interest have begun to work in this direction."

Mr. Hay concludes: "From and by these means as large a proportion of the 25th century has been made as that of any irrigated country in the world, and so it may support a large population that before many decades of the 25th century have passed will be counted by decades of millions. There will be prosperous and happy states of the rural communities, many thriving towns on every meridian, and several large cities. In all of which all the forms of civilization will have full play and the state of the plains will be the focus of the power and wealth of our country. The eastern states will not be less wealthy, or populous than now, but the western slope of the great central valley will be vastly more so."

## SECY MORTON'S SISTER.

Keeps House For Him and Has Old Fashioned Ideas of Woman's Sphere.

"I think that women have no business in politics," says Miss Morton, the sister of the secretary of agriculture, Mr. J. Sterling Morton. After listening to that statement no one would accuse Miss Morton of being a new woman.

Most of the other women of the cabinet have much the same opinion, but Miss Morton does not hesitate to say so and say it frankly. She is the mistress in charge of her brother's household and believes it to be her whole duty to make his home a retreat that he will gladly seek after the trials of official life.

In a recent interview Miss Morton was asked to give her idea of what the duties of the wife of a public official are and how she should assist him.

"Well," she said, "I don't believe she can assist him at all in popularizing himself. A man in official life has to stand or fall by his own actions, and nothing his wife may say or do will di-



MISS MORTON.

vert the fire of his foes, though it must be admitted that for the sake of some lonely wives public opinion smolders a long while before it openly repudiates the actions of the woman's husband. The wife of a man in a public position should certainly shape her actions to conform as nearly as possible with those of her husband. She should make it her duty and pleasure to entertain his friends and should so manipulate her domestic affairs that none of the details should ever worry her husband."

Miss Morton has been her brother's companion for many years and was very much attached to the pleasant home life they led in Nebraska, and although she has not found life in Washington nearly so agreeable she says she enjoys it to a degree. She is a plump, matronly looking lady of easy, charming manners, finely educated and possessing a refinement that makes her very popular in social circles. She has the advantage of most of the cabinet ladies in that she can speak both French and German and can readily enter into conversation with most of the foreign ambassadors in a language more familiar to them than English.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Frank P. MacLennan will receive sealed proposals at the office of H. M. Hadley, architect, room 46 Columbian building, Topeka, Kan., until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, April 11, 1896, to be opened immediately thereafter for the erection of a building for the Topeka State Journal, according to the plans and specifications, on the lots at the southeast corner of Eighth and Kansas avenues, Topeka, Kansas.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect on and after the 1st day of April, 1896. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for \$200, made payable to Frank P. MacLennan, which will be forfeited if the successful bidder fails, within two days, to enter into contract and furnish a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of the contract and for the protection of the premises against mechanic and any other liens. All checks will be returned after the contract has been signed and a good and satisfactory bond has been filed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bidders must secure blanks from the architect on which to prepare their bids. Bids must be securely sealed and marked on the outside of the envelope "Bids for the erection of the State Journal Building," and signed with the name of the bidder.

FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

Topeka, Kansas, March 31, 1896.

## HOMESICKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On April 7, 21, and May 5, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company will sell tickets at very low rates to points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. For particulars, address G. A. McNutt, 104 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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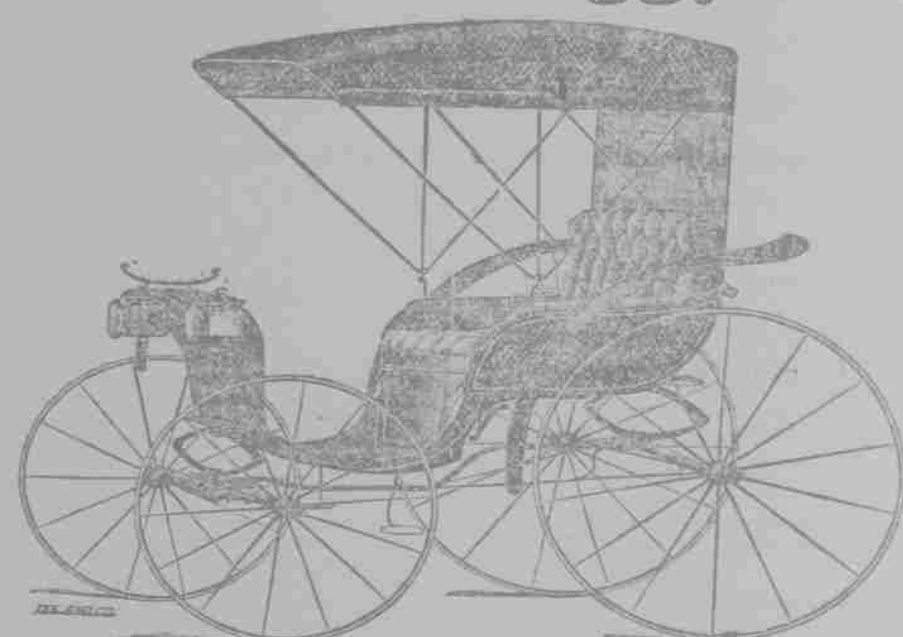
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Large can Sugar Syrup	20	Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, per lb.	10
10-lb. can Jelly	25	California Ham, per lb.	25
Gallon can Apples	20	No. 1 Ham, per lb.	10
5 cans Sugar Corn	25	5 lbs Bologna	25
5 cans California Pie Plums	25	4 lbs good Lard	25
Can Mackerel	10	5 lbs White Lard	25
Can Salmon	10	40 can White Label Lard	25
Good Hiram	10	25cbs Salt	05
1 lb can Baking Powder	10	1 lb can White Oats	05
2 cans Mustard Sardines	10	1 lb can White Oats	05
1 lb can Mustard Pickles	10	1 lb can White Oats	05
1 lb Smoking Tobacco, with Pipe	20	Can Lard	05

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